the National Toxicology Program. The NTP coordinates toxicology research within the agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services, which include laboratories and staff within the NIEHS, the National Cancer Institute (both within the National Institutes of Health); the Centers for Disease Control's National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health; and the FDA's National Center for Toxicological Research.

Before joining EPA in 1993, Goldman served in the California Department of Health Services as a state environmental epidemiologist. She received an NIEHS National Science Research Award in 1984–85.

Olden Meets with National Tribal Environmental Council

Kenneth Olden, NIEHS director, and members of the Executive Committee of the NIEHS traveled to Jemez Peublo in Central New Mexico to see and discuss environmental health problems of Native Americans. Of particular interest and concern was the unusually high incidence of childhood asthma.

The visit was arranged by attorney Samuel Winder, the executive director of the National Tribal Environmental Health Council, based in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The council is made up of representatives of more than 30 Native American governments throughout the United States. The NIEHS will continue to pursue environmental issues with the members of the council at its annual meeting in Nevada in December.

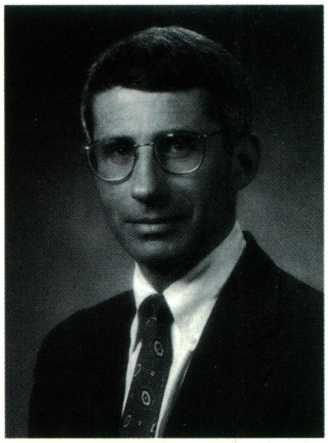
"Childhood asthma is a growing concern nationally, as is asthma among all age groups," Olden said. "Research partnerships with tribal governments may hold the answer to the question of how environmental exposures fuel this worrisome trend."

Olden has been active in outreach to community groups with environmental health concerns throughout the United States. In February, the NIEHS was the lead agency in coordinating a major national meeting in Alexandria, Virginia, on environmental justice, the concern that minorities and lower socioeconomic groups are exposed to environmental hazards in disproportion to their numbers because of where they live and work. The meeting brought together scores of community-group leaders and scientists and regulators from within the federal government. Winder chaired one of the sessions at this conference.

Fauci Visits NIEHS

Increased collaboration between two NIH institutes was a central theme as Anthony S. Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) visited the NIEHS.

Fauci, a member of the National Academy of Sciences and one of the most visible institute directors at the National Institutes of Health, is an internationally known researcher on the pathogenesis and treatment of immune-mediated diseases, most notably AIDS. At the NIEHS, Fauci gave a presentation outlining the overall mission and organizational structure of the NIAID, highlighting areas of current and potential future collaboration between the NIAID and the NIEHS. He noted that the institutes have several productive interactions, specifically in the areas of AIDS and asthma, and that these interactions should be broadened.



NIEHS

Anthony S. Fauci

Fauci was the latest of six NIH institute directors to present a seminar and discuss programs of mutual interest with NIEHS scientists and other senior staff. Director Kenneth Olden initiated the visitation and seminar program shortly after he became director in June 1991, in order to foster closer working relationships between the NIEHS and its sister institutes.

"Environmental health sciences is a very broad mandate," Olden said. "It is essential that there is strong interaction between our institute and all other institutes, to obtain the most benefits medically and scientifically from the science being done throughout the National Institutes of Health."

Seventh Annual Report on Carcinogens

The Seventh Annual Report on Carcinogens was submitted to Congress by Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala on 24 June 1994. The report was prepared pursuant to Section 301(b)(4) of the Public Health Service Act, which requires that the Secretary of HHS publish an annual report which contains a list of all substances that are known to be carcinogens or may reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens and to which a significant number of persons residing in the United States are exposed. The report also contains other information about carcinogenic substances.

The Seventh Annual Report lists 180 chemicals, including 173 from the earlier 6 annual reports and 7 additional substances or groups of substances, including radon (listed as known to be a carcinogen) and ceramic fibers, glass wool, glycidol, hexachloroethane, tetranitromethane, and 4-vinylcyclohexene diepoxide (all listed as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen). Listing of a substance in the Annual Report on Carcinogens is mandated by Public Law 95-622 and is for informational purposes only. Scientists from the National Toxicology Program and other federal health research and regulatory agencies evaluate the substances listed in the annual report. The listing of a substance in the annual report is descriptive and qualitative and represents an initial step in hazard identification, which is generally considered the first step in risk assessment. A risk assessment must be conducted to estimate the potential for a substance to harm human health. The National Toxicology Program does not conduct risk assessments for substances in the annual report. Such risk assessments are the purview of the appropriate federal, state, and local health regulatory and research agencies.